FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1836. [NO. 977.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

PRIVATE SALE,
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, 75 barrels Pickled COD FISH. Feb. 17, 1836.

Last Notice.

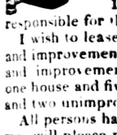
PERSONS in town having unsettled accounts with the Subscriber, are informed that the same must be paid by 1st of March, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. And those in the country are also requested to make payment by the above day.

E. B. BRAKE.
February 16, 1836. 76w2

FOR RENT.

THAT comfortable Residence on Gillespie Street, formerly occupied by Mrs Fuller. Apply to E. B DRAKE.
February 16, 1836. 76w3

Notice.



ALL persons having Flour in the public Warehouse, will do well to remove the same before 15th March next, as I will not be responsible for the same after that period

I wish to lease for a term of years, one House and improvements on Maiden Lane, one House and improvements near the Methodist Church, one house and five acres of Land on North street, and two unimproved Lots in Campbellton

All persons having claims of any kind against me, will please present them for settlement before the above date.

JOHN MURCHISON.
February 16, 1836 76-1A

Just Received,

AN assortment of these very superior GARDEN SEEDS, which are warranted to be fresh of the crop of 1835. For sale by

J. J. LING.
February 17, 1836. 76tf

More New BOOKS.

A variety of NEW BOOKS, among which are, Rienzi, by Bulwer; One in a Thousand, or the days of Henry 4th, by James; Medical and School Books, &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.
February 11, 1836.

Notice.

IN consequence of the late destructive Fire in New York, CHURCHILL, SOUTHMAYD & CO. have removed to the spacious building No. 92 Broadway, between Wall and Pine streets, opposite Trinity Church, formerly occupied by Halbrook & Arnold as a Furniture Ware House, and in the immediate vicinity of the City Hotel, Exchange Hotel in Broad street, and the Atlantic Hotel. They will be prepared early in the approaching Season, to offer their friends on liberal terms an entire new stock of STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM G. NOBLE.
Salisbury, N. C., January 30, 1836 75 3t.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 306 Pearl Street, N. York.

THE late calamitous fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN-WARE.

We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

T. J. BARROW & Co.
306 Pearl Street.
New York, Jan 26, 1836. 75w9

$20 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Saturday night last, ELI LYMEBERRY and LAUCHLIN KELLY. Lymeberry is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, fair complexion. Kelly is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and down look. The above reward will be given for their delivery at the Jail of Cumberland County, or $10 for either.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1836. 75tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHNSON & CARPENTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with Peter P. Johnson, who continues the business at the same Stand, as he is authorised to receive the same; and all those having claims against the firm, are requested to present them to either of the Subscribers.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
A. W. CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 9th, 1836. 75tf

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

HALLOCK & BATES,
No. 234, Pearl St. New York,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of southern Dealers, to their stock of GOODS, now receiving for their Spring sales; they have materially increased their Stock of French silk Goods and Fancy Articles, as also the various kinds of Muslins and Swiss Goods, Collars, Capes, &c &c. which together with their extensive stock of Staple, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, comprises an assortment probably equal to any ever offered in the city. The utmost exertions will be made to give in all respects, entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a share of their trade

New York, January 26 74-2m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of closing his business in this place during the present season, earnestly requests all those indebted to him, by note or account, prior to 1st January last, to call and settle the same, as no longer indulgence can be given.

LEWIS BROWN.
Fayetteville, Feb. 2d. 74 6w.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, Stories of the Sea, by Captain Marryatt; The Partizan; Kate Bouviere; the American in England, Random Shots; Conti the Discarded; The Reformers; Paul Ulric; Holland's and Crockett's Lives of Van Buren; Young Wife's Book; Noble Deeds of Women; Youth's own book, Marcus Aurelius; Manual of Peace; Great Teacher; Man of Faith; Halleck's Poems; Drake's do.; Ellet's do.; Poetry of Life; Beauties of Irving; Lady of the Manor; Key Stone; The South West, by a Yankee.

Also, Thomas's Coke; Eberle's Practice; Eberle on Children; Dewees on Children; Ellis's Formulary; Eaton's Botany; Brown's Bible Dictionary; Parlour Letter Writer; Homer's Iliad; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, Bibles; Village Hymn Books; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
January 28, 1836.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having been satisfactorily engaged for twelve months in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House and Stables are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.
Fayetteville, January 22, 1836 73 12w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.
Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

$50 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person, for the apprehension of my negro man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him Aaron is about 38 years old, light complected, about 5 feet 6 inches high; his front teeth are very white and sound. He has a slight defect in his right hip, which may be perceived from his walking. He has on, probably, a blue coat and snuff-colored homespun pantaloons, with a wide brimmed fur or felt hat. He ran away the 25th of October last, has a wife at John Hadley's in Chatham, about 15 miles North-west of Pittsborough. He formerly belonged to Peter Perry, of said county, and is well acquainted on the Cape Fear River as far down as Fayetteville, having worked on the river as a boat hand. I think it likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have procured a free pass, or a pass from some person permitting him to hire himself to any one who will employ him Aaron may attempt to reach Wilmington and make his escape on board of some vessel. I understand he calls himself Aaron Perry.

WOODSON LEA.
Pittsborough, Dec 7 68tf

CIRCULAR.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, respectfully address the following Circular to the Merchants of the United States, who trade with this city:

You are aware that on the night of the 16th of December last, an unprecedented Conflagration destroyed an important portion of our city between Wall and Broad streets, embracing the Stores of many wealthy and enterprising Merchants.

Lest an apprehension should prevail that this loss may render our merchants unable to furnish the usual amount and variety of merchandize heretofore exhibited in this market, the Board of Trade have much satisfaction in giving the assurance that the Merchants whose stores were destroyed, have removed to others, and are prepared from fresh importations to continue their business with their usual assortments.

The Board of Trade therefore deem it proper to give this public assurance that none need postpone their usual time of visiting the city, confident that they will find the market as well supplied as usual, and their correspondents equally able to supply their demands.

By order of the Board.

HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, *President.*
JOHN ELY, *Recording Secretary.*
New York, Jan 16, 1836. 73-6w

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER. The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood. I bought them from Col. Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE
Duplin County, Sept. 10, 1835. 54tf

Yellow Planting Potatoes.

75 Barrels large Yellow Planting POTATOES, Just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.
Foot of Hay Mount.
February 8, 1836. 75tf

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, Jan 6, 1835

New Crop Molasses.

Just received by Steamer John Walker.

ONE hundred and Twenty Hhds. prime new crop retailing Molasses

WILKINGS & BELDEN.
January 27th, 1836. 73 tf.

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thomas Sandford & Co.

2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THat books will be opened to receive subscriptions for Stock in the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company on the 1st of February 1836, and continue open for sixty days, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons:—

Town of Halifax—A Joyner, James Halliday, B F Moore, Joseph L. Simmons and S. Whitaker, or any three of them

Jackson, Northampton County—Joseph J Exum, Eldred J. Peebles, Mat Calvert, Jno. White, and S. J Spruill, or any three of them.

Warrenton—James Somervell, Wm. K Kearney, Daniel Turner, Peter R Davis, Edward Hall, Thomas J. Judkins, Wm. Plummer and Benj. E. Cook, or any three of them.

Louisburg—James Farrier, Willie Perry, Henry G. Williams, Robert Shaw and Alexander McKnight, or any three of them.

Nashville—Willis Boddie, Henry Blount, Doct. John Arrington, Wm. Burt and James S Battle, or any three of them.

Smithfield—Samuel Gully, David Thompson, Bythal Bryan, Thomas Rice and Ransom Saunders, or any three of them.

Oxford—Russel King-bury, Wm. A. Maddox, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Nat. Robards, and S. K. Sneed, or any three of them.

Hillsborough—Cadwallader Jones, Jas. Webb, James Smith, Wm E. Anderson and Harrison Parker, or any three of them

Haywood—Richard C Cotton, Nathan A Sted man, John S Guthrie, Hugh McQueen and A. A. B. Stith, or any three of them

Raleigh—James Iredell, Wm Roles, Charles Hinton, Wesley Jones and W. R. Gales, or any three of them

Fayetteville—Hugh Campbell, sen. John Huske, James Seawell, David McNeill, and Joshua W. Cochran, or any three of them.

Wilmington—Aaron Lazarus, Archibald McRae, Wm. P. Hort, James Green and Daniel Sherwood, or any three of them.

Greensborough—John M Morehead, John M. Dick, Jesse McCuiston, Robert Moderwell and James McNairy, or any three of them.

Caswell—John C. Washington, Watson Wilcox, Dr William Holland, Craven Hitts and Charles Westbrook, or any three of them.

Newbern—John Sneed, Samuel Simpson, John M. Roberts, Robert Primrose and John G. Kinsey or any three of them.

Washington—Eli Hoyt, Joshua Taylor, James Ellison N. J Oliver and John Myers, or any three of them.

Greenville—Wm Bernard, W. Hennyhan, John Norcote, R. J. Blount and Wm. Clark, or any three of them.

Washington—Lawrence Cherry, D. W. Bagby, Wm. Watts, E. W. Smithwick and Asa Biggs, or any three of them.

Plymouth—John S Bryan, Benj Maitland, J. C Norcum, John B Beasly and Wm. Douglas, or any three of them

Windsor—James L. Bryan, Jonathan S. Tayloe, William Watson, Joseph Roulhac, Edward Hardy or any three of them

Murfreesborough—John H Wheeler, John W. Southall, Louis M Cooper, Isaac Pipkin and H M Banks, or any three of them.

Milton—Samuel Watkins, John Wilson, John T Garland, Stephen Dodson and Willie Jones, or any three of them.

Tarborough John W. Cotton, Henry T. Clark, Michael Hearn, Henry Austin and Charles G. Hunter or any three of them.

At the expiration of the sixty days aforesaid, the Commissioners at the respective places mentioned will send their lists of Stock taken, to the Commissioners at Halifax.

January 19, 1836. 73 6w.

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

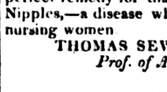
40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

CHANGE OF THE HOUR OF STARTING ON THE
Portsmouth and Roanoke
RAIL ROAD.

THE public are informed that Sixty Miles of this Road are completed and ready for the Transportation of Passengers and Produce.

A train of Cars will, (from and after Wednesday next 30th December,) leave the lower end of the Road, near the Market House, daily at 7 1-2, and the Depot at 8 o'clock, A. M precisely, when the bell at the Depot will be rung, to announce the departure of the train; and arrive at Margaretville, (the present termination of the road,) to dinner, whence passengers will be conveyed in four horse



Post Coaches to Halifax, N. C. arriving in time for the Southern Stages via Raleigh, &c.

Returning, the Coaches will leave Halifax daily, immediately after the arrival of the Southern Stages, and arrive at Margaretville to breakfast; leave Margaretville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth the same day in time for the Baltimore and Washington Steam Boats. The advantages of this route are Economy and Despatch.

The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax, by Rail Road and Post Coaches, is only $5, and the whole distance (84 miles,) travelled in ONE DAY

☞ Passengers will find this the cheapest as well as the most direct and expeditious route. They can leave Halifax in the morning and may arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia the same day.

December 28, 1835 70-9

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Court of Pleasand Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1835

John R Donaldson, *vs*, Joshua R. White.—*Original Attachment.*—"No Goods or Chattels of the defendant to be found, then summoned the Firm of Willkings & Belden as Garnishees. E. W Willkings, of the Firm of Willkings & Belden, filed his Garnishment, and discharged by the Court."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joshua R. White, the Defendant in this case, hath removed out of this County, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore *Ordered,* That publication be made for six successive weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer,* printed in the Town of Fayetteville, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's claim, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, for the amount thereof, and the amount in Garnishee's hands condemned.

Witness, *Archibald McLean, Jun'r,* Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1835, and sixtieth year of American Independence.

(72 6t.) ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clk*

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th. 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nippie Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will general ly succeed I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*
Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.

E. J. HALE.
September 22, 1835.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, in great variety, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

REPORT IN THE SENATE.

PROCEEDS OF LAND SALES.

IN SENATE, JANUARY 27.

Mr. EWING made the following report:

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the U. States, and for granting lands to certain States, report:

That they look upon the leading measure proposed by the bill as one of great national importance. The gradual operation of a system, devised in the early history of our Government, for the support of the public credit, and for reducing the public debt, has, within a short time past, produced its full and final effect. The public debt is discharged, and existing commercial regulations, which the condition of our country renders indispensable, together with the sales of the public lands, bring yearly a large surplus fund into the Treasury. This fund, which is no longer taken up in the payment of a national debt, and which still remains unappropriated, has already arisen to the amount of about twenty-four millions of dollars; and as it does not arise from transient causes, it goes on increasing, and must continue to increase. This state of things is not at all desirable. Its natural tendency is to produce extravagance in the appropriation and wastefulness in the expenditure of public money. Indeed, it seems to be conceded by all that this large surplus ought not to remain and accumulate in the public Treasury; and there have been suggested, as means of lessening the amount, and preventing a future accumulation:

First. The reduction of the customs;

Second Increased expenditures on the Navy and fortifications;

Third. A reduction of the price of public lands, and the surrender of large portions of them to the States in which they lie; and,

Lastly This bill, which proposes to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, leaving the receipts from the customs to defray the ordinary expenses of Government in time of peace.

The first named measure—a reduction of the customs—cannot be resorted to without awakening feelings dangerous to the peace and harmony of the country The tariff law now in force is the result of a compromise of the opinions of the citizens of different sections of the Union, and ought not to be disturbed, unless a strong political necessity call for its modification. Under this law, or, indeed, any law, keeping up such duties as are necessary for the proper regulation of commerce, it is believed that the customs will produce a revenue at least equal to the ordinary wants of the Government The surplus, therefore, cannot be reduced by lessening the amount of the customs

The next measure proposed is a large increase of appropriations upon our fortifications and Navy, so as to absorb the surplus revenue, and at the same time put the country in an attitude of defence in the event of a foreign war. Such increased appropriation, to some extent, is, in the opinion of your committee, necessary and proper. There ought to be dealt out with a liberal hand all that can be well applied to render the seaboard safe from foreign aggression; but the amount asked by the Executive for both these purposes does not, with the other current expenses of Government, exceed the probable receipts from customs for the ensuing year, if the country be not involved in war And it is not, in the opinion of your committee, proper that an expenditure should be made in the construction of fortifications or naval armaments for the purpose of exhausting the surplus revenue. If it be, the expenditure of money is made at once the *primary object,* and the improvement of the national defences but subordinate or auxiliary thereto. This would be true in fact, as well as in form. If much money were expended, it would necessarily be applied to little purpose. We might on a sudden emergency, in a short time, by large expenditure, prepare fortifications which would serve the purpose of a temporary defence; but all those substantial works which are to stand as our future and permanent fortresses, require time, a selection of materials, and skilful engineers, which it is not in our power to supply much beyond what is necessary in expending judiciously and skilfully our ordinary appropriations. So, also, with respect to the Navy.

But to this project there is another and a serious objection. The expenditures in support of the Government are, much the larger portion of them, upon our seacoast, and in our great commercial cities. This proposed extraordinary expenditure would very much increase that amount, and draw to the seacoast other large sums of money which ought properly to have a general distribution over the whole United States Nor could we expect such a system, if once adopted, to cease, or even to diminish, for ages. No nation was yet ever known voluntarily to lessen its expenditures If we commence a system of fortifications for the purpose of expending money, chiefly, and but in a secondary degree only for defences, there will be no limit or end to the means it will furnish us of exhausting our national resources. Hundreds of millions may be expended with a tolerable show of public necessity or convenience, when it is not, on the other hand, deemed necessary to guard and to save the public treasure. It appears clear to your committee, therefore, that an amount of money large enough to exhaust the surplus revenue could not, at present, be expended in this manner advantageously to the country.

The reducing of the price of the public lands, and ceding them to the States in which they lie, is another mode proposed to lessen the receipts into the Treasury, and thus prevent the influx of a surplus revenue.

Propositions such as these were referred to the Committee on Manufactures at the first session of the twenty-second Congress, and on the 16th of April, 1832, they presented a detailed report to the Senate, in the general views and reasoning of which your committee concur; and they herewith present the same, and make it a part of their report. That paper, in the opinion of your committee, demonstrates the injustice and impolicy of such a disposition of the national domain; and subsequent experience has confirmed their reasoning

But other similar propositions, varying from those considered in that report, in some of their features, have been referred to your committee. Among these are—

A proposition to graduate the price of the public lands according to quality; and

To grant the lands to the States in which they lie, after they shall have been offered for sale for a given time.

To each of these your committee have given a careful consideration.

These propositions appear to be suggested for the benefit of the States in which the public lands are situated, for it is easy to prove that the interests of the United States, as the great landed proprietor, would not be subserved by either of them. The graduation of the price of the public lands is in no wise necessary or expedient, as a measure to effect their sale. Lands which have been long in market become surrounded by settlements. If they be hilly, they become valuable for their timber and stone, and other mineral productions. If swampy, or barren, they form a convenient appendage to neighboring farms for pasturage; and if not worth entering at the minimum price for any of these purposes, the Public suffers no loss in permitting them to remain open and unappropriated.

Experience has fully shown that the rise in the value of the public lands increases in proportion to the time that it is in market, or rather to the number of the sales and density of the settlement near and around it. This fact is strongly illustrated by a reference to the sales of the public lands at the several land offices for a series of years. By this it will be seen that a larger per centum of the lands actually in market at private sale has generally sold at the *old* than at the *new* offices, and that per centum has generally increased in proportion to the *time* the lands have been in market. It is a remarkable fact, bearing upon this proposition, that in no State or Territory have the sales of public lands at private sale been so great in proportion to the quantity in market within the last five years, as in Ohio, in which State the public lands have been longest exposed to sale.

Your committee are also of opinion that such graduation or reduction in the price of the public lands would operate to the injury, and not the benefit of the section of country in which such lands lie. If the amount of public land, the price of which was thus reduced, be great, its first and immediate effect would be to reduce the value of all the lands in its vicinity *pro rata* with the reduction of the public lands. To those who were full handed, and able to make large purchases, it might open a fine field for speculation and profitable investment of capital, and if the price were reduced low, so as to make it an object with the capitalist, the public lands would be purchased up at once, on speculation, and retailed at an advanced price. It would thus cause a fluctuation in the value of land, a fall and a rise in its price, which is ever favorable to the sharp sighted and sagacious speculator, but inimical to the interests of the agricultural portion of the community.—Your committee therefore think that no interest which ought to be cherished and protected by the Government requires the graduation of the price of the public lands.

The proposition to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie, after they shall have been offered for sale a given number of years, is liable to many and serious objections. This project is, no doubt, well calculated to meet with favor in those States in which there is yet much public land unsold, as it holds out to them an apparent prospect of a vast accession to their resources. But it is, in the opinion of your committee, entirely delusive. The several States which form parties to the national compact have all an equal right to, and an equal interest in, the national domain, and such an application of it to the use of some of the States, which is not just to all, cannot be expected to meet with general favor.

Such a disposition of the public lands would be, indeed, a violation of a solemn contract which was adopted by, and made binding under, the Constitution of the United States. The deed of cession of Virginia, by virtue of which we hold by far the largest and most valuable portion of our territory east of the Mississippi river, contains a clause, common to all the cessions of the several States, which provides that, after certain reservations shall have been made, and certain bounties satisfied, the lands so ceded "shall be considered a *common fund* for the use and benefit of all of the United States, members of the federal alliance," "and shall be *faithfully and bona fide* disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." This deed of cession was made by Virginia and accepted by Congress prior to the adoption of the Constitution. It therefore became and was a compact before the adoption of the Constitution, and is referred to and made binding by the first section of the fifth article of that instrument. It is, in the opinion of your committee, too clear to require an argument, that the giving of all the residue of these lands to the States in which they lie, after they shall have been offered for sale for a period of years, will not, if any lands of value remain unsold, be disposing of them *bona fide*, for the benefit of all the States, according to the requisition of this solemn compact. The principle on which grants of land have been made to the several States in which the public lands lie, for public works of any kind, is, that the United States being a large landholder, have, in the management of that property, a right to do what any other landholder, who consulted his own interest, would do—appropriate a portion of his lands, or their proceeds, to open roads and canals, to construct public works in their neighborhood, so as to enhance their value, or bring them sooner to a market. But this proposed gift or cession of the residue of lands, after they shall have been in market five or ten years, cannot be sustained on that ground. A gift or conveyance of *a part,* on condition that it be so applied to make the *residue* more valuable than the whole would otherwise have been, is a *bona fide* disposition of such part of the fund for the use of all those who are entitled to share in it; but, if we give away the *whole residue* at any time, when that residue possesses value, we as certainly misapply the fund and abuse the trust; for, in that state of things, nothing remains to be enhanced in value, and the gift is to *one* State or to a *few* States, whereas the trust is for all, and Congress is required to dispose of the land *bona fide* for the benefit of *all.*

But, if Congress had the right to give the residue of the lands, after they should have been offered for sale five or ten years and still remain unsold, to the States in which they lie, such a disposition of them would be unequal among themselves, and therefore unjust. It would not give them lands in proportion to the population of each, or to the amount that each, or the citizens of each, had paid for lands into the public Treasury. The State of Ohio would receive, on this proposition, certainly less than four millions of acres, (the amount depending upon the time the land should be in market before it be surrendered,) that is, about four acres to each individual in the State, while the public lands in the State of Ohio have brought into the Treasury about seventeen millions of dollars, besides satisfying to a large amount the debts of the Government.

Missouri, upon a like mode of distribution or surrender, would have not less than twenty-five millions of acres, or about one hundred and sixty acres to each individual, black and white, according to the census of 1830. Thus, one inhabitant of Missouri would receive a quantity of land equal to what would be received by forty inhabitants of Ohio; and, while the lands in Ohio have brought seventeen millions into the public Treasury, the lands in Missouri have brought in less than four millions. This disparity, therefore, would be very unjust to Ohio, and still more so to the other States of the Union having equal rights, and which, on this principle of surrender, would receive

nothing. It cannot, therefore, be expected by any one, however strongly solicitous he may feel for the advancement of the new States, that such a measure will be adopted. Something more equal and more just must be thought of by those who wish to promote their interests and add to their prosperity.

The system early adopted for the disposition of the public lands of the United States is admirable, and, in the opinion of your committee, ought not to be broken in upon or departed from. The pre-emption laws have, more than any other cause, tended to unsettle and derange them, and they have thrown upon the General Land Office a mass of labor, most unpleasant in its character, and difficult to be performed. The good which they do, bears no comparison to the evil; for every dollar which the poorer settlers save by them, hundreds are lost by the Government, and fraud, and perjury, and unlawful combination and lawless violence, to put down competition at public sales, have arisen out of their provisions. In the opinion of your committee, they ought to cease.

The rapidity with which the public lands now sell, the ease with which they are converted into money, the abundance of money now in the Treasury, and the moral certainty that there will be, for a long time, enough, and more than enough, to meet the current expenses of the Government, have impressed strongly upon your committee the opinion that it is impolitic and inexpedient to make a donation of *land* for any *object*, where a donation of money may be as lawfully made, and will effect the same end. These donations or transfers of land are liable to the objection that they tend more or less to confuse and complicate the land system. They all add something to the duties of the officers of the United States who have charge of the public lands, and they serve to embarrass the purchaser, who has not, as he would without them have, one set, and one only, of land offices to whom he is to resort for the entry of lands. There is another objection. Though it be the fact that a donation of land by law is equivalent to a donation of money, yet we do not always feel it exactly so. There is a natural tendency to consider it more lightly than it deserves, and to treat it too lightly in legislation.

Your committee, on the whole, believe that it is better, if Congress have the constitutional power, to distribute among the several States, according to their respective rights, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, allowing the States to use it for any or all of the purposes set forth and recommended in these bills and memorials; but that the lands themselves should not be assigned over, given away, or granted by Congress; that the ancient system of sales should be carefully preserved, and that all the deviations from it, which have caused much waste and confusion, should, as soon as possible, be corrected, and the former order of things fully restored.

The question of constitutional power has occupied the careful and sedulous attention of the committee; and they here present to the Senate the course of reasoning on that subject which they consider sound and just, and which has led them to the conclusion that Congress possesses the power to distribute the proceeds of the public lands according to the principles of this bill.

At the time the deed of cession from Virginia was made and accepted, the Union was held together by the articles of confederation of 1778, which, in its 8th article, provides "that all charges of war and other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence, or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States."

The mode of determining the proportion which each of the States shall bear of the public charges, is particularly pointed out, and it is there provided that "the taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the several States." To this state of things, existing at the time of the delivery of the Virginia deed of cession, its provisions must necessarily apply. It was to a confederacy of independent States, who kept up a common treasury out of contributions from each of its several members, according to a determinate regulation, that this deed was made; and after making certain reservations specially set forth, it declares the trust in the following distinct and unequivocal terms: "That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the U. States, and not reserved for, or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American Army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the Confederation, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." If, then, we had still continued, down to the present time, a confederation of States, bound together by the articles of 1778, and if, as is now the case, the public debt were discharged, the public expenses borne by revenues from other quarters, and the public land pouring its millions into the Treasury, what ought Congress, as the trustee of that common fund, to do with it? It is a trust fund, placed in the hands of Congress, "*for the use and benefit of the several States*," and it is to be disposed of "*bona fide*" for that purpose, "*and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.*"

So long as there was a public debt to be paid, this fund was well applied for the common benefit in the payment of that debt, as the debt was a common charge upon all, "according to their usual respective proportions in the public expenditures." And so long as it was necessary for the support of Government, its application to that purpose was right, for the same reason; but when this state of things has ceased, when the proceeds of the public lands are no longer necessary for either of these purposes, what is it the *duty of the trustee* to do with it, according to the letter and spirit of the deed of trust? And what, were it a case between individuals, would a court of equity compel him to do? The answer is plain and obvious. He not only *might pay it*, but he would be *bound* to pay it over to those for whose benefit he held it. If it were not necessary to disburse it *for them*, he must restore it *to them*. This, as between individuals, would be a plain case, and your committee cannot perceive how it is varied when applied between States and Nations. If, then, we had remained as we were, members of the old Confederation; if the Constitution had not intervened, to change in anywise the relations of the States to each other, or to the whole, it would have been not only the *right*, but the duty of Congress, pursuant to the spirit of that deed of cession, to have distributed among the several States the proceeds of the sales of the lands contained within the bounds of that grant. The delivery and acceptance of this deed amounted to a *contract*, and the above is, according to the opinion of your committee, the just construction of that contract.

But the rights and duties of the United States, as a contracting party, are not at all changed by the adoption of the Constitution. The 1st section of the 6th article of that instrument provides "that all debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation;" so that our rights and our duties, with regard to this trust, are the same precisely that they would have been under the old Confederation. All that has been said relative to the deed of cession from Virginia applies equally to the cessions from the other States, except Georgia, whose deed bears date after the adoption of the federal Constitution; but, with this exception, it is in tenor and spirit the same with the deed above considered.

Your committee are hence led to the conclusion that, with respect to the proceeds of all the lands north of the 31st degree of latitude, and east of the Mississippi river, Congress not only has the constitutional power to make the proposed distribution, but it is a duty enjoined on them by a contract which is recognised and adopted by the Constitution.

As to the land lying within the bounds of the original purchase of Louisiana and Florida, our right so to apply it rests upon less satisfactory grounds. We have no compact concerning it; no constitutional provision or any agreement recognised by the Constitution, which expressly authorized the *purchase* of this additional territory, or which places the land so purchased in the same situation with that which was originally transferred to Congress by the States. But the right to acquire the additional territory is no longer an open question. It has been settled, and, by virtue of its adjustment, we have already received into the Union two States, and the prosperity of the whole country has been thereby greatly enhanced. It would seem that, when a large extent of territory was added to that which heretofore belonged to the United States, it ought to be subjected to the same constitutional and legal principles which governed in the disposition and management of the lands which we held at the time of the formation of the Constitution. It has been so, strictly, in all things, so far as it related to jurisdiction; it would seem just and reasonable that it should be so as to soil also.

But, in every estimate which has been as yet presented of the costs and the proceeds of the public lands, whether by the Secretary of the Treasury or by committees of Congress, the money paid for Louisiana and Florida has been charged to this fund, and it continues to be so down to the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 8th of December, 1835. If this be correct, if the public lands have been made the fund out of which this large purchase has been paid, it is in truth but a conversion of the receipts for land into other lands, which would, as a necessary consequence, follow the same law of distribution which applied to the original subject out of which the payments were made. The fact that other great and important advantages were derived to the Union from the purchase of these two Territories, does not at all weaken the force of the argument, but leaves it, in this particular instance, precisely as it would have stood if there had been a purchase of land merely out of the funds arising from the sales of lands; and, by the well known principles of equity, the trust attends the fund, whensoever invested.

Your committee have not taken into consideration the question whether Congress have power, under the Constitution, to distribute a portion of the general revenue among the several States, but have chosen to rest the measure proposed by this bill on its own special grounds.

The expediency of this measure appears from considerations heretofore suggested, nor those alone. The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States would cause a watchful censorship over this branch of the public revenues, which has fallen into confusion by past negligence and inattention. The Representatives in Congress from the several States would be induced, by the interest which their immediate constituents must feel in the subject, to prevent the waste of the public lands as well as of public money, and to watch over the national domain as a matter in which those to whom they are responsible have a direct and immediate interest.

It would withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the surplus revenue, without infringing on the Constitution, or touching any of its provisions. The money so withdrawn will be, in effect, restored to the pockets of the People, as it will thus enable the several States to exempt their citizens from a direct and burdensome taxation, which they now of necessity impose to effect those public improvements which the situation of the whole country demands, and which are requisite to the prosperity and advancement of each particular State. So long as the law may be continued in force, it will be a steady, regular, and certain resource for these and like purposes to the several States, nor ought they, or will they, feel that it is a gift gratuitously given and submissively received. If our views of the subject be just, it is, in the present state of the Treasury, their own as a matter of equity, not of mere favor; and State pride would not be humbled, or State independence endangered, by receiving it.

By a provision of the Constitution of the United States, the several States are denied the right of laying imposts upon commerce—that easy and indirect mode of raising a revenue which is hardly felt by a people. They are, therefore, generally compelled to resort to direct taxes upon land and goods, and, in the Western States, on land especially, to provide for the wants of Government, and to construct such works of internal improvement as their wants and welfare may require; and in some of the States those taxes have borne heavily upon the people. That burden, by the distribution proposed by this bill, would be lightened, and a large annual fund placed in the hands of the several States, which would enable them to extend the benefit of their improvements as fast and as far as the general interests might require.

Your committee entertain no doubt that, if our country continues in a state of peace, and if no unforeseen calamity should visit it and mar its prosperity, the receipts from customs brought down to the lowest standard that existing laws contemplate will still be amply sufficient for all the current expenses of the Government, economically administered. The estimates which are sent us from the Secretary of the Treasury of those probable receipts have not for some time past approached very nearly to accuracy; they, therefore, cannot be received as the basis of an estimate.

The increased population and business of the country, the very force of circumstances, which none can control, pours into the Treasury millions upon millions, which its officers were not led to anticipate, and which they hardly seem yet to realize. In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 8th of December, 1835, he estimates the revenue of the last quarter of that year at $4,950,000. But, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 5th of the present month, he shows that the actual receipts for the same quarter have in fact amounted to about $11,149,000, exceeding the amount of the estimate by about $6,200,000, while the whole receipts of the year 1835 have exceeded his estimate by about $14,629,000.

Having formed the opinion that it is within the constitutional power of Congress to pass this measure; that the finances of the nation will not be too much diminished, or at all deranged by it; and that the general prosperity of the country would be increased by its adoption, your committee have thought it within the range of their duty to estimate, as nearly as may be, from the data within their power, the probable annual amount which will arise from the sales of the public lands, and be subject to distribution, should this become a law.

In looking into the future of human affairs, and judging of them from the past, we are constantly liable to error, arising from the difficulty of estimating all the disturbing causes which may intervene to produce a fluctuation in the course and current of events. On this subject, however, there are more stable and constant elements, which go to make up the data of our calculations, than generally enter into financial estimates.

The sales of the public lands rest essentially on the wants of the husbandman, and are limited to a quantity little exceeding those wants. It is true, when the price is much below its actual value, it may become a subject of extensive speculation, but even then the amount of sales resolves itself into the same element, and speculation merely goes in advance of the farmer, who purchases for actual occupation, without increasing the aggregate of sales in a series of years. The principles of population which have devolved themselves in the U. States in the last forty years will not, probably, change materially in a like period to come, for, within that time, none of those causes which operate as checks upon population can, in the ordinary course of things, have existence here; nor is it probable that the pursuits of the great body of the people will essentially change; for the same causes which have made us an agricultural community are likely to continue, without diminution, so long as the means of subsistence remain, as now, abundant and easy to be procured; and so long as there is a wide public domain parcelled out and ready for sale on moderate terms, placing a home and a freehold in the power of all that have the wish to possess them. The population of our country is, therefore, likely to continue its ratio of increase, and the habits and pursuits of our people to remain the same. Hence the investments in land for the use of the agriculturists will increase in like ratio as heretofore with the increase of our population.

Prior to the year 1800, but little land had been sold by the United States, and there was at that time, of wild and uncultivated land within the bounds of the now States of Maine, Vermont, N. York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, belonging to the States and individuals, a very large quantity, the amount of which cannot be very accurately ascertained, but it is safe to say that it exceeded one hundred millions of acres. This has all, or nearly all, since passed into the hands of actual settlers; and there have been sold and granted, of the lands of the United States within that period, about fifty millions of acres. Thus it appears there have been taken up and converted to the use of the husbandman, within the last thirty-five years, about one hundred and fifty millions of acres of wild land; and in the mean time little or none heretofore cultivated has been abandoned. The population of the United States in 1800 was four millions nearly; at this time it is about fourteen million five hundred thousand; and as the increase upon four millions has, in thirty-five years, required one hundred and fifty millions of acres of new land, it follows that a like increase upon fourteen million five hundred thousand will, in a like period, require about five hundred and forty millions of acres, rising from the beginning to the end of the period in a ratio of progression; the average amount being about fifteen millions per year.

From the above data, your committee estimate the average receipts from the sales of the public lands for the next ten years, if the country continue in peace, if the land system be faithfully preserved, and if the sales be guarded from combination and fraud, at an average of something more than ten millions of dollars per annum. There is already in hand, to be divided by the terms of this bill, $20,571,125 75; of this, the several States will be entitled to receive the sums shown by the annexed table, and of the receipts of each succeeding year, until the next census, in nearly the same proportions.

Your committee report the bill back with amendments, and recommend its passage.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

List of the Appointments of the Ministers of the South Carolina Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT.
N. Talley, P. E.

Charleston—W. Capers, (one to be supplied,) J. W. McColl, and W. A. Gamewell.
Black Swamp—M. C. Turrentine, J. R. Pickett.
Walterboro'—C. G. Hill, H. H. Durant.
Orangeburg—J. C. Postell, W. Haltom.
Cypress—J. H. Massey, T. L. Young.
Cooper River—Geo. W. Moore.
Mission to Beaufort and Islands—T. E. Ledbetter, J. R Coburn.
Combahee, Ashepoo and Pon Pon Mission—E. Wilson, A. W. Walker.
Buing's Mission—R. J. Boyd.
Pocotaligo—C. S. Walker.
North and South Santee Mission—John Bunch.
Upper Santee Mission—(One to be supplied.)

COKESBURY DISTRICT.
H. Bass, P. E.

Cokesbury Ct—J W. Townsend, P. G. Bowman
Edgefield—J. B. Chappel, A. Nettles.
Pendleton—J. M. Bradley.
Greenville—J. Dannelly, J. A. Minnick.
Union—C. A. Crowell, W. Holliday.
Laurensville—T. B. Turpin.
Newberry—A. McPherson.
Barnwell—J. K. Morse, J. Tarrant.
Yorkville—J. Watts.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.
M. McPherson, P. E.

Columbia—W. M. Kennedy.
Columbia Ct.—S. Dunwody, J. N. Davis.
Winsboro'—E. Le Gett, W. R. Smith.
Camden—J. Stacy.
Santee—F. Rush, J. H. Wheeler.
Darlington—W. Crook, M. A. McKibbon.
Lancaster—J. L. Potter, N. Munroe.
Chesterfield—L. Rush.
Manchaster Mission—S. Leard.
Wateree Mission—J. Holmes.
Pee Dee Mission—C. Smith.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
C. Betts, P. E.

Fayetteville—T. R. Walsh.
Wilmington—J. J. Allison.
Georgetown—H. A. C. Walker.
Brunswick—E J. Fitzgerald, S. D. Laney.
Waccamaw—W. Whitby, S. Townsend.
Black River—H. McClenaghan, P. H. Pickett.
Pee Dee—W. Jackson, R. J. Limehouse.
Bladen—W. D. Moore, A Kelly.
Rockingham—J. H. Robinson, T. S. Daniel.
Cheraw—W. Martin.
Black River and Pee Dee Mission—W. T. Harrison.
Waccamaw Neck Mission—T. Higgins.

LINCOLNTON DISTRICT.
A. Hamby, P. E.

Lincolnton—J. B. Anthony, W. C. Terrell.
Morganton—J. W. Wellborn, S. Armstrong, sup.
Rutherford—B. Bell, W. Patterson.
Charlotte—D. G. McDaniel, J. G. Postell.
Wadesboro'—A. McCorquodale, D. W. Seal.
Montgomery—D. Derrick, M. Russell.
Deep River—A. B. McGilvray, J. P. Kirton.
Center—H. W. Ledbetter.
King's Mountain—P. Thomason.

W. M. Wightman, Agent for Randolph Macon College.

S. W. Capers and H. Spain, Agents for Cokesbury Manual Labor School.

A. H. Mitchell, Rector of Cokesbury School.

Whiteford Smith, transferred to Georgia Conference and stationed in Augusta.

George R. Wright, transferred to Georgia Conference, and appointed to Darien Mission.

The next Conference will be held in Wilmington, N. C.

New Banks.—The number of applications for additional Bank Charters, now before the General Assembly of Rhode Island, is sixteen, with a capital of $2,240,000, and which, it is asked, may be augmented to $6,000,000.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated

"Columbus, (Geo.) Feb. 9.

"Our St. Joseph's Town promises to do finely. A part of the Lots sold for $375,000, and enough could have been sold to have made it a million. The place promises to be healthy, and a town of extensive commerce."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

GEN. DUDLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

The answer of Gen. Dudley to the Committee appointed, at the recent Political meeting in this City, to apprize him of his nomination as Governor of the State, has, this moment, been received. We subjoin the Correspondence, and have only space to remark that this letter is just such an one as the times demand, bold, fearless and uncompromising. We hail his acceptance of the nomination as the sure precurser of the triumph of principle, and we call upon every true North-Carolinian to rally around the nomination:

CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Feb 6, 1836.

Gen. Edward B Dudley—*Sir:* At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Wake county, opposed to the election of Mr. Van Buren as President of the United States, held in this City on the 30th ult. you were *unanimously* nominated as a candidate for Governor of the State, to be run before the People, in August next, and the undersigned were appointed a Committee to inform you thereof.

In discharging this duty, permit us to express the earnest hope that you will accede, not only to the wishes of the meeting whose organ we are, but, as we believe, the wishes of a decided majority of the People of the State, and authorize your name to be used for the purpose indicated. We are aware that an acceptance of the nomination must be attended with considerable sacrifices on your part; but the crisis is an important one, and every Patriot should we willing to undergo somewhat of private inconvenience to promote the public welfare. That such is your understanding of the duties of a good citizen, we have ample assurance in your past life, and we indulge the confident hope, that, by accepting this nomination, you will afford additional evidence of the fact

We are, Sir, with high consideration,
Your friends and fellow-citizens,
WESTON R GALES,
ALLEN ROGERS, Jun.
JOHN LIGON,
DAVID OUTLAW,
ALFRED JONES.

Wilmington, Feb. 17, 1836.

Gentlemen:—I have received with profound sensibility the nomination of my fellow-citizens of Wake, so politely communicated by your letter of the 6th instant.

To be selected as a Candidate for the first Office of my native State, is, in itself, a matter of just pride and gratification, but that the invitation should be presented by so numerous and reflecting a portion of the people and in opposition to the principles of Mr. Van Buren (if principles they may be called) is an honor I could not have anticipated, and dare not reject.

Permit me therefore, distinctly to say, that while I cannot but distrust my qualifications to discharge the functions of this high office, should the general sentiment of the State point to me as their Agent and demand my services, neither my principles nor my feelings will allow me to disregard their wish, and I shall yield myself to the will of the People.

The relation, gentlemen, which I now bear towards the public, renders it necessary that I make some exposition of my political opinions; and as the approaching election of President involves most important considerations, I shall very distinctly, but briefly, assign some of the reasons of my opposition to Mr Van Buren.

To say *all* in one sentence: He is not one of *us*. He is a Northern man in soul, in principle and in action, with no one feeling of sympathy or of interest for the South. Do you ask me for the evidence? I point you, first, to his advocacy of the high Tariff System, impoverishing the Southern Farmer for the benefit of the Northern Manufacturer. I point you, secondly, to his recorded opinions upon the subject of Slavery. He is an Abolitionist. Is there a Southern heart, so dead to our peculiar interests and institutions, so trammelled by the strong web of Party, as, under any contingency, to support him? Is this charge contested? If it is, look at his course on the Missouri Question. See his support of Rufus King, who opposed the admission of that State into the Union, unless with a Constitution prohibiting Slavery. Turn to his letter to a certain gentleman in Georgia, who asked for an explicit declaration of his opinion upon the subject. Does he deny the Constitutional right of Congress to legislate on the matter, in the District of Columbia? No. Does he fearlessly, candidly and manfully meet the question? No! His reply is "non-committal" and full of casuistry. It is "inexpedient" he says, for Congress to act upon the subject. Inexpedient! to say that the entering wedge which is to split us into twenty-four fragments, should not be driven! Inexpedient! to put forever at rest, by a decisive vote, a question which agitates us with an earthquake throe—to place the seal of the Country's reprobation upon a wild, mischievous and mad fanaticism that travels abroad, overshadowing the land and cutting asunder the cords of the Confederacy! Gentlemen, this is not our doctrine, and its advocate is not our advocate.

I might, in further evidence, point you to the conduct of his political friends in Congress and in our Legislature, upon this subject. I might remind you of their studious efforts to evade it, and of a time-serving policy, sickening to the heart of every patriot of the South. But what reliance can the friends of Mr. Van Buren place upon his professions, his principles or his faith? Since his entrance into public life, has he not belonged to all parties, and has he not betrayed them all? He was the leader of the party who brought forward De Witt Clinton, in opposition to Mr Madison, and lo! with the turning of the political scale, he too turned, and we soon find him a co-laborer in the opposite ranks So too, with Gen. Jackson. Opposed to him until his star reached the ascendant, then ready to do him homage to work himself into his confidence and lift himself by the influence of his popularity. Consistency, certainly, has not been his Polar Star, and the *rising* not the *setting* Sun the object of his devotion

But, gentlemen, I find I am transcending the just limits of a letter, and am unable to say much that my own feelings and the subject demand. I pray you, however, to believe that my best energies are at the service of political truth and honesty, and my true devotion to the expressed will of my Fellow-Citizens.

While I am, with great regard and respect,
Your obed't serv't,
EDW'D B DUDLEY.

Messrs. W. R. Gales, A. Rogers, &c.

Dwarf Horse.—Captain Ashley, of the brig Motion, who arrived here three days since from Buenos Ayres, has brought home with him a remarkable curiosity, in the shape of a dwarf horse. It is of the Indian, or Pampas breed, dark brown, four years old, and only thirty-six inches in height! It is probably the smallest animal of its species in the world, and would make a valuable acquisition to the menagerie. There is also on board the same vessel a very fine Ostrich, for which the owner will no doubt find a good market.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Indian War.

Savannah, Feb. 18.

We understand that there will be in Florida, in all this month, an army of between four and five thousand men, viz. from Georgia, two regiments or one brigade, of 1480 men, about one half mounted; a like force, mounted and foot, from South Carolina; a regiment of foot, (740 men) from Alabama, and say 900 regulars, including 100 dragoon recruits expected from New York.

This force is exclusive of the gallant volunteers, who, some weeks ago, hastened from Savannah and Charleston for the special defence of Picolata and St Augustine, and who will probably soon be honorably discharged.

We learn that no detachments have been called for from Florida or Louisiana, although it is reported that a force of some 700 men have arrived at Tampa Bay and Pensacola, from New Orleans; and it is known that the Governor of Florida has, in the field, perhaps 4 or 500 men. The latter force will probably be held for the immediate defence of the settlements of the Territory nearest the theatre of active operations.

Maj. Gen. Scott, the General-in-Chief, with his Staff, is expected to sail hence, in the first vessel, for Picolata. He will arrive ahead of three-fifths of his forces, and has been detained here a week, in directing their movements, and in causing the supplies to be forwarded which will be required in the field.

The best information we have received, represents the enemy's forces at 3000 armed men, and mostly mounted.—*Georgian.*

St. Augustine, Feb 15.

Indian Devastations.—The whole of the country south of St. Augustine, has been laid waste during the past week, and not a building of any value left standing. There is not a single house now remaining between this city and Cape Florida, a distance of 250 miles, all, all, have been burnt to the ground. On Sunday morning last, a dense smoke was seen in the south, in the direction of Bulowville, and it was conjectured that the buildings on that plantation were in flames, and it was known that there were none but Indians in that direction. The smoke was seen in the same direction on Tuesday. On Thursday, it was reported, that General Hernandez's houses at St. Joseph's were on fire, and in the afternoon, this report was confirmed by two of Gen. Hernandez's negroes, who stated that they had rode from Mala Compra to St. Josephs, that morning, and came within a quarter of a mile of the house; and had a full view of the burning buildings They state the houses to have been fired about 7 o'clock that morning and that every house except the corn house, was burning at the time they were there. The Indians had posted sentinels at some distance from the houses, while the main body were dancing around the fire. The negroes can give us no correct idea as to the number of the Indians, but say there was a large crowd of them. The plantation of Col. James Williams, was also set fire to and destroyed at the same time. Mr. Dupont's plantation of Buen Retiro, is also destroyed. There now remains no doubt of the destruction of Bulowville. It is the opinion of many that after the battle at Dunlawton, the Indians procured a large reinforcement and returned to attack Bulowville. The amount of property destroyed is immense; at Bulowville alone, the buildings are said to have cost 50,000 dollars. The property destroyed during the past week, on these plantations, cannot be less than 200,000 dollars.

Augusta, Feb. 16.

Extract of a letter from one of the Augusta Volunteers to his friend in this city, dated Picolata, Feb. 6

I am happy to inform you that our corps arrived here in good health and spirits on the 30th ult.

A few days since, Camp King was fired into by about 150 or 160 Indians, but the garrison was so weak that they did not dare give fight, lest they should have been overpowered by large numbers in ambuscade, as it was thought their object was to draw out a small number—in this I think they will fail, as I understand Gen. Clinch will not commence operations against them until he has a large and efficient force at his command.

The general opinion is that Powel is concentrating his forces at some place where he expects an attack, and I think they will make one desperate fight—but if concerted action will be observed, and Gen. Clinch not move with a small force, they must be defeated.

The New Orleans *American* of the 9th inst. says:—

"The reason of Gen. Scott's having been ordered to the command of the army of Florida, excited some curiosity, which is explained by the information received here, that Gen. Gaines has been ordered to take a position on our South Western Frontier. The 6th Regiment is placed for this service under the orders of Gen. Gaines.

This movement, it is rumored, has been made in consequence of an overture made on the part of Mexico to cede Texas to France. It is more probable, however, that the object of it is to prevent any open breach of neutrality."

Arrival of the Delaware.—The U. S. ship *Delaware*, 74, Captain John B. Nicholson, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Patterson, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday morning. The Delaware sailed from Mahon on the 18th of November, and touched at Palma, Gibraltar, Madeira and St. Thomas, having a passage of 26 days from the latter place.—Since her departure from St. Thomas, the Delaware has experienced a continuation of adverse winds and bad weather, and has been thrice blown off the coast after being within a few hours sail of the Capes of Virginia. She held her way, however, with such perfect ease as to be never otherwise than comfortable; and the officers all pronounce her a 'first rate sea boat."

The officers and crew of the Delaware are all in excellent health.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Buffalo, (N. Y.) Feb. 8.

Mob at Mayville, N. Y.—By an endorsement on the Western waybill, and also from a passenger, we learn that a mob collected at Mayville on Saturday night last, who pulled down the land office of the Holland Company, burnt the books and papers, and beat the agent, Wm. Peacock, Esq. in an outrageous manner.

There has a great excitement prevailed in Chautauque county, since the recent sale by the Holland Company of their lands in that quarter, owing to the measures adopted by the new purchasers, and this is the lamentable result.—*Whig.*

LIVERPOOL MARKET—Jan. 8.

The stock taken on the 31st ult. produced little or no effect upon our Cotton market—the amount came out so near the general expectation respecting it, that it neither tended to raise nor depress prices. The stock, with reference to the consumption bearing upon it, must be admitted as being a moderate one; this, coupled with a good trade in the interior, and the possibility of a war between France and America, has induced the trade to continue their purchases freely at full prices—at the same time that Cotton has as freely been offered for sale by the holders.

The sales of the last six days amount to about 22,000 bales, almost all purchased by the spinners and dealers. The chief sales making, in old Upland and Mobile, are from 8¼ to 9d, in old Orleans from 8¼ to 9d; in Tennessee from 7½ to 8d; and in new Upland the bulk of the business this week has been from 9¾ to 10d, and new New Orleans from 9¾ to 10¼.

Great Sales of Real Estate in and near Wall street.—*The U. S. Bank building* was sold to-day, at auction. It was bought for the Merchants by Mr. *Geo. Griswold* for *one hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred dollars*—and is to be offered at the cost price to the General Government, for a Post office. It is, as prices in Wall street range, a *very* cheap purchase.

The Globe Insurance Co. building, which adjoins the Bank of America, was sold for *sixty-seven* thousand dollars.

The *N. Y. Society Library building*, in Nassau street, brought *forty four thousand two hundred* dollars.—*New York American.*

The indictment pending against Col. Strother, for sending a challenge to Col. Benton, was tried yesterday. Col. S. is absent at Washington. He was defended by Messrs. Chase and Mayfield. After hearing the charge of the Judge, the jury retired, found a verdict of guilty, and assessed the damages at *seventy-two dollars.*—*St. Louis Republican, Jan.* 21.

It appears from the report recently made by the City Inspector, that during the last 10 years 64,598 interments have taken place in the city and county of New York. Of these 28,996 were children *under* five years of age—very nearly one half of the whole number of deaths; and in the last year 7082 deaths are reported, of which 3614 were under five years of age—*more* than one half.

PROSPECTS AHEAD!

Ladies! This is leap year—you can choose husbands for yourselves, and on Valentine's day no true man dare refuse you. But be it leap year or not—one word of advice in your ears—"look before you leap," for all are not as lucky as the wise man of Gotham, whose exploit we remember to have heard thus recorded in our nursery tales:

There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise,
He leaped into a brier bush,
And scratched out both his eyes;
Now when he saw his eyes were out,
With all his might and main,
He leaped from out the brier bush,
And scratched them in again.

Now, my dear creatures, take the above parable to your hearts—marriage is a brier bush—you may leap in—and if you do, you may scratch out both your eyes, (or your husband's, as the case may happen) but you may try with all your might and main, there's no leaping out again; as Pope, or some other of the British Classics, elegantly observes, 'there's no plaster for that broken shin,' so take care of the Calends of February, or else, "beware the ides of March."

KEEP YOUR BOYS IN THE HOUSE EVENINGS.

This is a duty which many parents seem almost entirely to overlook. If they can get rid of the noise of their boys, and be left to pursue their avocations in peace, they do not stop to inquire where their children are; or are easy as they are only in the next street, playing with other boys. But oh! how often is it, that in this way, is laid the foundation of vices that mar the future character, which in their progress destroy both the body and the soul. Here, away from the parental restraint, often commences the first oath. I once asked a boy who was conversant with these scenes, but who had not got so far in evil as some of his companions, whether there was much *swearing* among the boys in the streets? He replied 'some.' I asked further, 'is there more swearing in the day time, than in the evening? Without hesitation he answered, "in the evening."

This was just as I expected. I asked him why it was so. He replied he did not know. I presume it was a subject on which he had not reflected, and only spoke the *fact* as it was recalled to mind by my question. But I could not help thinking, that the darkness of the evening, the greater number which collected together, and the feeling that they are then more secure from observation of others, is the cause, and that these evening gatherings are particularly unfavorable to the morals of our youth. How can parents who have the least regard to the morals of their children, suffer them to be exposed to such baneful influences? Better would it be for their own families, and the community at large, if they would devote their evenings to their children, tho' other things should be neglected. We have spoken of the vice of swearing only, but this stands not alone.

The evil practice of smoking tobacco is another thing extensively learned by boys thus congregated together in the street on evenings. This is a practice which in time usually leads to intemperance. Cold water has a vapid and disagreeable taste to those who become established in cigar smoking, and something stronger is sought after, to satisfy the corrupt taste. The man that would spare himself the pain of beholding his son, when full grown, the victim of intemperance and profaneness, would do well to place an early restraint on his acquiring a love of tobacco and a frequent mingling with sinful companions, in the streets on evenings. O that parental obligation may be more deeply felt, and that one parent may help and not hinder another in the great work.

Essex North Register.

WHITE MEETING in Richmond County.

A MEETING of the Freemen of Richmond County, friendly to the election of Judge White to the Presidency, will be held in the town of Rockingham, on the first Saturday in March next, to appoint delegates to a District Convention to be held in Rockingham on the third Tuesday in March, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be supported by the Whigs of the District for Governor, Elector, &c. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested by the Committee of Vigilance.

ALFRED DOCKERY, *Chairman.*
February 11th, 1836.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1836.

The FREEMEN of Cumberland opposed to the elevation of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on TUESDAY, the 8th of March, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and Governor of the State; and also to appoint Delegates to a District Convention to be held at Rockingham, on the 3d Tuesday of March next.

The following persons compose the Committee of Vigilance for Cumberland County;—they are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, 7th March, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Dushee Shaw, Dr. B. Robinson, Peter McKellar, A. D. McLean, Warren Winslow, Neill Johnson, Duncan McLeran, Louis S. Belden, Christopher Monroe, Hector McKay, Hector Stewart, C. J. Orrell, John L. Atkins, Dr. H. M. Turner, Colin McRae, John Smith, Alexander Clark, Alexander McNeill, Neill McArthur, Handy Godwin, James Millar, James Martine, R. C. McMaster, G. W. Hutton, Angus Shaw, D. G. MacRae, William Carver, Richard Plummer, Col. Stephen Senter, Timothy Spence, William Colvin, James Baker, Samuel Mims, L. Pipkin, Col A. S. McNeill, Duncan Buie, James Colvin, James A Thompson, Alexander McAllister, John Ferguson, Jno. Cade, John Atkins, Solomon B. Council, Geo. Holmes, Duncan McLauchlin, A. McAlister, Jr, Farq'd. Campbell, William Killen, Nathaniel Giles, Daniel Ferguson, Thomas Colvin, Neill McLean, John Murphy, Wm. McMillan, Malcom Shaw, Roderick McRae, Malcom McDonald, A. B. McFadyen, Archibald McLean, Peter McLean, Sam'l. Shaw, Alexander Elliott, Archibald Holmes, Robert Graham, Henry Nunnery, Hector McNeill, John McDaniel, Archibald McDonald, Alexander McPherson, Malcom Monroe, Thomas J. Lindsay, John Shaw, William Giles.

Fire.—On Thursday night last, a pole boat, belonging to Mr. Duncan G. MacRae, of this town, took fire, on the river between this place and Wilmington, and was entirely consumed, together with 268 bales of Cotton. The Cotton belonged to two houses in New York, and it is supposed was fully insured. The boat, we are sorry to say, was not insured, and is a total loss to Mr. MacRae. The fire originated among the Cotton bales, and had progressed so far before it was discovered by the hands, who were asleep below, that they had barely time to save themselves.

Washington's Birth Day, was celebrated in this town on Monday last, by military parades and firing a National Salute. We were glad to see the old Independent Company, (now in its 43d year) turn out in greater force than for some time past; and the Cumberland Troop presented a handsome appearance. The first is commanded by Major R. T. Goodwin, and the last by Capt. John Campbell.

FRANCE.—*The Question settled.*—It cannot but be gratifying to all who desire the peace and prosperity of the country, to be assured that there is no longer the slightest ground to fear hostilities with France. It is certain that the Executive has been officially informed of the willingness of France to pay the indemnity, she being entirely satisfied with the explanation made in the President's Message of Dec. last. It was expected and confidently asserted in Washington, that the President intended to communicate the fact to Congress by Message on Thursday last; but he did not; and as the House adjourned from Friday to Tuesday, (Monday being Washington's birth day) he probably made the communication on Tuesday last, and we may receive it on Saturday next. In the meantime, we may state, that it is pretty well ascertained, that the French Government, soon after the receipt of the Message, informed England, as the Mediating Power, that the money would be paid upon application, and that France desired a restoration of the Diplomatic intercourse between the two governments, and these facts have been officially communicated to our government from London.

The King of France has thus afforded the strongest assurance of his friendly spirit, and of his sincerity. If he had been disposed to put off the payment of our claim, he might have had a plausible excuse in the threat of a Special Message, contained in the Message of Dec. last. It was universally supposed that this Special Message would contain a recommendation of strong measures, and the King might, if he had been as anxious for a fight as *our* King, have seized upon this pretext for a longer refusal. Let us rejoice that there is to be no war;—that the three millions was not granted to the President at the last session, and that his Secretaries of War and Navy, will not be able to thrust such long fingers into the Treasury as they were about to do.

Whig Meetings.—A great meeting was held in Rowan on the 16th inst. at which Gen. Thomas G. Polk presided, assisted by Gen. W. H. Kerr, Col. E. D. Austin, and R. A. Fleming, Noah Partee, Joseph Hanes, Nathan Chaffin, A. Roseman, and Jacob Holshouser, Esquires, as Vice Presidents; and Dr. John Scott and R. H. Kilpatrick, as Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Gen. Polk, Dr. Smith, Burton Craige, H. C. Jones, J. Giles, and C. Fisher, Esqrs. and the spirited resolutions, warmly seconding the Whig nominations of Judge White, Mr. Tyler, and Gen. Dudley, *unanimously* adopted. The nomination made in Davidson county, of John Giles, Esq. of Salisbury, as Elector for that District, was approved, and numerous committees appointed throughout the country. The Watchman informs us, that the large court Room was not capable of containing the people who flocked to the meeting. Every thing connected with this meeting gives assurance, that Old Rowan will indeed "make herself felt with tremendous energy in both the ensuing elections!"

Surry County, too, has had a meeting. Meshack Franklin, Esq. in the Chair, and John Wright, Esq. Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman and by Thos. C. Clingman, Esq. The Whig nominations were unanimously approved of; and the nominations of the Baltimore Humbug condemned. The Chairman was authorized to appoint Committees of Vigilance in each Captain's District in the County; and Thomas Hampton, Columbus Franklin, and Josiah Cowles, Esquires, appointed Delegates to the District Convention to nominate an Elector.

In Moore County, we learn that a large and highly gratifying meeting was held during the last week, the proceedings of which have not yet come to hand.

A meeting was held at Rogers's Cross Roads, in Wake county, on the 13th inst. attended by about 150 citizens, who unanimously concurred in the Whig nominations; and recommended Weston R. Gales, Esq. as the White candidate for Senator, and Alfred Jones, Allen Rogers, jun. and George W. Haywood, Esqrs. as the White candidates for Commoners in the next Legislature.

In Buncombe, also, a large meeting was held on the 10th inst. and the same cheering unanimity is manifest from the proceedings, which has characterized all the recent Whig meetings. The spirit of the people is up, and we have reason to believe, that the whole strength of those opposed to the Executive selection of his successor to the Presidency, will be brought into the field, on the day of election.

In connection with the subject, we refer the reader, with pride and pleasure, to the manly letter of Gen. Dudley. There he will find no attempt at non-committal, but a bold and fearless avowal of sentiments becoming a Southern man and a patriot.

The Indian War.—We have still no stirring news to give our readers on this interesting subject. It was expected that before this we should have heard of some signal vengeance upon the savage foe for their murderous and wanton destruction of life and property. But their day had not yet arrived, at the date of our last accounts. Troops were on the march to succour Col. Clinch, at Camp King, in sufficient force to allay all fears of a surprize, or of the defeat of Col. Clinch, provided the reinforcements reached him in season.

The Charleston and Augusta papers publish numerous letters from the gallant volunteers in Florida. They do not give any information of importance, none of them having, as yet, had an opportunity to "kill an Indian," which appears to be the great object of their desires. They give interesting statements of the country, and its condition, and laughable accounts of the life they lead.

Some articles on the subject will be found in another column.

The Public Lands.—The reader will find in this paper, an able Report on the subject of the Lands, from the pen of Mr. Ewing, the distinguished Senator from Ohio. It is, in our view, unanswerable; and shows that the favorite scheme of the Administration, for disposing of this immense treasure, by making it a gift to a few States, is not only inexpedient, but absolutely unconstitutional. Let our North Carolina readers examine the argument, and be convinced that a participation in this treasure is their *right*, and we trust that they will be the more firmly determined to insist on that right; that they will never surrender it, either to promote the ambitious views of a party, or to gratify the cupidity of the new States. Let them not forget, that by this bill, the amount falling to the share of North Carolina, is $1,103,563! of money already in the Treasury, and that if no unforeseen contingency happen, her share for the next ten years will be about half a million per annum! Can any one estimate the good which may be accomplished in North Carolina within the next ten years, by the judicious expenditure of six millions of dollars? Rail Roads and Canals may be made to penetrate every section of the State; Public Schools be established in every neighborhood; the value of lands be enhanced ten fold; emigration be stopped; public and private prosperity reign in all our borders; and North Carolina take her stand among the first in character as she is now in population. Shall party considerations weigh a feather in the scale with all these advantages? Shall we be deprived of our right because Mr. Clay was the man who first seriously urged it on the floor of the Senate, and because its consummation would redound to his honor? We hope not; and we trust that the people of North Carolina will remember those who, in our last Legislature, voted to postpone the subject indefinitely; that they will regard them as unfaithful servants, and put in their places, those who will go for the rights and interests of North Carolina.

The Cotton Crop.—The whole number of bales received in England in 1835, was 1,090,837, against 948,831 in 1834. Of this, 763,451 were from the U. States, against 731,231 in 1834. The stock in England, Jan. 1, 1836, was 229,910 bales, against 185,560, Jan. 1835. The stock in the hands of spinners is supposed to be 30,000 bales less than in Jan. 1835. The consumption of the year 1835 was 974,387 bales, or 18,738 bales per week, against 17,905 bales per week, in 1834.

Important.—Intelligence has been received at New York, of the *acknowledgment of the Independence of Spanish America*, by the Government of Spain. This is creditable to the young Queen of Spain, if true, but some doubt exists of its authenticity.

The U. States Bank re-chartered!—The bill to recharter the Bank of the U. States, as a State Bank, has finally passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and received the signature of the Governor. The vote in the Senate was 19 to 12; *eight* of the majority were *Jackson men*, and of course that party had it entirely in its power to defeat the bill; but its advantages to the State were too great to be overlooked, and the hue and cry raised by the Globe and its servile followers has had no other effect than to force some of the leaders of the party in Pennsylvania out of the traces; for surely after having been branded as traitors, and charged with being bribed by the Bank, they can never again put on the collar. We attach no particular importance to the passage of the bill, except as it has shown the rancourous hostility of the administration to a *State* Bank, when they have all along pretended that their object was to put down a *National* Bank; and as it has proven the inability of the Executive to carry a favorite point against the wishes and the interests of the people of a State, and the futility of this daring attempt to interfere in the proceedings of the Legislature of a great State. In these points of view, we rejoice at the passage of the bill; but the State Bank can never be to the country what the National Bank was. Its capacity for good or for evil, *to the country*, is destroyed. It can no longer regulate the currency, give us a circulation of equal value at all points, and superior to specie, or keep in check the mammoth institutions which are springing up in all parts of the country. Our apprehensions may never be realized, but we think we can see in the astonishing increase of Banks and Bank Capital, in every State in the Union, from Maine to Louisiana, a preparation for a re-enactment of the scenes of 1818–'19. Money is made too abundant, and speculations will be the consequence, which must be followed by ruin.

At the Triennial meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank, on the 19th inst. the charter was unanimously accepted.

The Bribery Investigation.—In our last we mentioned the charge of an attempt to bribe one of the Pennsylvania Senators to vote for the Bank Bill. The committee have made the following report, in part:—

"*February* 15, 1836.—Mr Baker, from the Committee appointed by the Senate, in pursuance of a resolution to inquire into and report the facts connected with an alleged attempt to corrupt the integrity, and influence the vote of Jacob Krebs, &c., REPORT, That in the discharge of the duties assigned to them, they have examined under oath, Jacob Krebs, Esq., Burd Patterson and Jedediah Irish, and received voluntary statements from Henry W. Conrad, Esq., and Jas. L. Dunn; the result of which is, a perfect conviction in their minds that neither the Bank of the U. States nor any agent for it, in the remotest degree are implicated in the charge made by Jacob Krebs, Esq. before the Senate, on the 10th inst. And that so far as the examination of testimony has gone, the Committee are satisfied that neither the Bank nor any person connected with it, have improperly interfered to promote the passage of the bill now before the Senate. The Committee will close their labors in a few days, when a full report of the evidence will be submitted."

The Deposite Banks.—It appears that the Legislature of Illinois adjourned two days after the Committee was raised to inquire into the charges made of an attempt by Reuben Whitney to use the Public Deposites in aid of the Van Buren cause, and that, consequently, the examination was not thoroughly made. But enough has been disclosed to prove the fact to the satisfaction of any candid person. The following is the substance of the testimony, as stated by A. G. Herndon, a member of the Illinois Senate, in his Circular Letter:—

"The committee went into an investigation on Saturday morning, (Feb 16,) and the following is the testimony taken by the committee, from Col. Thos Mather, President of the Bank, and Samuel Wiggins, Esq one of the largest stockholders, both gentlemen, as is well known, of undoubted integrity. The minutes of the testimony were taken by Gen. Maxwell

"Thomas Mather, *sworn*, says. That Mr. Ridgely, Cashier, received from Tilson, at New York, a copy of *a letter* purporting to be from —— Whitney. *Letter* stated that divers *charges* were made by some persons in this State; among other things, that the bank had interfered in the election in Sangamon County—*had interfered in favor of those elected* The *Board* had no correspondence with Whitney That there was matter contained in charges sufficient in the opinion of witness to prevent the bank from getting the deposites: *That if the Bank had used its influence against the Administration, he* [Whitney] *would not recommend it to have the deposites*"

"Witness wrote *to the Secretary of the Treasury;* received an answer, no politics; says there was a correspondence going on in relation to public deposites; knows of no attempt *on the part of the Treasury Department* to influence the political course of the bank" "Witness inferred that Whitney *would not recommend to deposite in a bank that would use influence against Administration.* Witness gave no information to Whitney or others about elections."

"Samuel Wiggins says he knows a man named Reuben Whitney, late a director of the United States Bank. Tilson and Wiggins (not authorized by State bank, but stockholders in bank) agreed to use exertions to procure public deposites. Tilson and Mr. Williams went to Washington City for that purpose, and thought they had succeeded, and returned. Tilson went to Boston, and returned; addressed letter to Whitney to know *why State bank had not got the deposites.* Whitney answered, and stated *his reasons for not advising the deposites to be made in State bank* were, 1st, bank unconstitutional; 2d, stock divided contrary to charter; 3d, Whitney says, it is due to you *in frankness* to say it has been reported that certain persons influential in the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in connexion with others in Illinois, have taken a large proportion of stock in State Bank of Illinois, with a view to revolutionize the politics of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and the bank *has used its influence against the Administration*, in the late election in Sangamon county, and, as a confirmation, refers to the letter of Governor Duncan, going the rounds of the newspapers; and, from tenor of letter, *states* that *if the State bank wanted the deposites, they ought not to go against the Administration*, and he hopes that the bank will be able *to exonerate itself from the charges.*"

Upon this testimony Mr. Herndon remarks: "It will be seen that one Whitney, a Government officer, has written letters to the officers of the Bank, which should arouse every freeman to a sense of his duty." He goes on to say that the committee, after examining the two above-named gentlemen, sent after Mr. Tilson, but he declined attending or sending a certified copy of the Letter, as requested. He further intimates that a (private) letter, written to the Chairman of the committee, by a gentleman of Hillsborough who had read Mr. Whitney's Letter to Mr. Tilson, states, that "it will not answer, *by any means*, to publish the letter; *that its publication would ruin the whole country.*"

In addition, it is stated, that four out of the five Directors of the Bank, were, up to the time of becoming officers of the Bank, strong anti-Jackson men, but *that they voted for the Van Buren candidates* at the last August elections! These are startling disclosures, and in the purer days of the Republic would have blown any Administration "sky high."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton's resolutions have at last been disposed of. Mr. Calhoun moved that they be laid on the table, in consequence of the change in our relations with France, which rendered their adoption unnecessary. Negatived, 23 to 15. The word "surplus" was then stricken out, 23 to 17. The question was then taken on the resolution as amended, and unanimously adopted, yeas 42, as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the revenue of the United States, and the dividends of stock receivable from the Bank of the United States, as may be necessary for the purpose, ought to be set apart and applied to the general defence and permanent security of the country.

The remaining resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Clayton, from the Judiciary Committee, has reported a bill to change the times for the meeting and adjournment of Congress. It fixes the 1st Monday of November, of every year, for the meeting, and the 2d Monday in May for the termination of the first session, leaving the 3d of March, of course, for the close of the second session. This will in some measure equalize the sessions, shortening the first and lengthening the second.

On the subject of the Abolition memorials, the debate has been continued in the Senate on Mr. Calhoun's motion not to receive them, by Messrs. Tallmadge, Niles and Swift, against the motion. Mr. Niles, following the example of Isaac Hill, read a speech which he had written on the subject, and in which he took especial care to misrepresent Mr. Leigh. He bids fair to be altogether as contemptible as Isaac Hill himself.

The New York Relief Bill has been under discussion in the House for several days.

A resolution has *unanimously* passed the House directing the Library Committee to have a marble bust of Chief Justice Marshall executed and placed in the Supreme Court Room.

A Select Committee has been appointed to inquire into the expediency of extending the pension laws to all those who were engaged in the Indian wars from 1783 to 1795.

A bill has been reported to establish a new Territory, to be called Wisconsin.

Mr. Underwood, of Ken., has offered a resolution, to submit to the States, for ratification, an amendment, to the Constitution, taking from the President and Senate the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury, and conferring it on Congress alone, the election to be by joint ballot, each member to have one vote. Also, giving to the Secretary and Senate, instead of the President and Senate, the appointment of officers of the customs. And further, providing that no member of Congress shall be eligible to any office on the nomination of the President or Secretary, during his term of service, or for two years thereafter.

Mr. Denny offered a resolution to grant to each College or University in the United States, a Township of Land.

On motion of Mr. DEBERRY,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act of the 7th June, 1832, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, as to extend the benefits of said act to such persons as performed the requisite service in the capacity of mechanics, wagoners, and boatmen, who were put to such service by the officers in command.

On motion of Mr. MCKAY,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal in North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. WM. B. SHEPARD.

Resolved, That the papers now on file relating to Roanoke Inlet be referred to the Committee on Commerce, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a resurvey of said Inlet.

By Mr. HAMER, to lie one day:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of the United States as to limit the service of the judges of the Supreme Court and inferior courts to a term of years; and, also, to fix an age after which they shall be ineligible to such offices.

By Mr. WISE, the following:

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of five members, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into the amount of Government patronage to the public press in the District of Columbia, and into the policy and expediency of separating the Government patronage from the public press, and to report, by bill or otherwise, the means of so doing.

Treasury Estimates.—A curious fact is stated in Mr. Ewing's Report on the Land Bill, which shows the incompetency of the Head of the Treasury Department to the responsible station in which he is placed.—It is, that in the annual report of Dec. 8th, 1835, he estimates the receipts into the Treasury during the last quarter of 1835, at $4,250,000; whereas, by his report of February 5th, he shews that the receipts of that quarter were actually $11,149,000; and that the entire receipts of the year were $14,629,000 more than the estimate in his report of Dec. 1834. It is not, however, so surprising that he should err in an estimate which looked forward a whole year; but the estimate of the last quarter, made after two-thirds of that quarter had elapsed, and when the amount of the custom house bonds payable during the quarter might have been ascertained with almost a certainty, is truly without a parallel.

Latest Foreign Accounts.—The ship N. Jersey arrived at Boston, brings Liverpool accounts to Jan. 10. There is no political news.—The demand for Cotton was good. Sales of the week 30,340 bales. Nothing doing in American Tar or Turpentine.

Col. CROCKETT.—It is reported in Washington, on authority of letters from Tennessee, that Col. Crockett *died* in Texas, soon after his arrival there.

Methodist Book Concern, destroyed.—This large establishment, in New York, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last, together with its contents, an immense quantity of printed sheets, books, tracts and paper. The house was of brick, five stories high, 150 feet long by 100 feet deep, and employed about 200 persons.—The loss is estimated at $250,000, of which about one-half was insured; but it is supposed that not more than $50,000 of the insurance will be recovered, as much of it was in insolvent offices. The fire originated within the building, supposed to be from a chimney, and the weather was so cold, that the hydrants were frozen, and water could not be obtained.

There have been more violent and angry debates, and disgraceful scenes, in the two Houses of Congress this session, than we have ever before known. Some of them we have not recorded, because they were upon petty occasions, in no way interesting to the public, but merely seized upon to vent the spleen of the orators Of this character, was a late attack of Isaac Hill upon Mr. Calhoun, which the latter treated with the contempt it and its author merited. Also, a very angry passage of words between Mr. Cushing, of Mass. and Mr. Hardin of Kentucky, which was characterized by an excess of bitterness on both sides. And yet another, between Mr. Wise of Virginia and Mr. Pinckney of South Carolina, in which the former called the latter gentleman, in regard to the Slavery question and the South, a Judis Iscariot, whom "he hissed and spurned as a deserter from his principles." There is too much violence tolerated at both ends of the Capitol; too little regard for the feelings of individuals, and for the dignity of Congress.

Mr. Calhoun.—In reply to Mr. King of Georgia, who had charged that the motion made by Mr. Calhoun not to receive the Abolition Memorials, was best calculated to promote the views of Arthur Tappan & Co. Mr. C. "expressed deep pain and mortification that any Senator from the South should have indulged in such remarks, when it was so vitally important that the handful who were interested in slave property, should keep themselves united.—He spurned the idea that he was playing into the hands of Arthur Tappan and those connected with him, and said he would not decide that point, but leave it to the people of the South to decide it.—He asked Mr. King, if there was a petition offered, couched in slanderous language, praying for the abolition of slavery in Georgia, whether he would receive it. Mr King replied in the affirmative. Mr. Calhoun replied, that this proved how differently that gentleman and himself thought on the subject, for, said Mr. Calhoun, "if a petition of this character, praying for the abolition of slavery in South Carolina, were presented here, if I know myself, before I would assent to its reception, I would lay my head on the block, and suffer it to be severed from my body."

The Peace Establishment.—It was mentioned, in the course of Debate in the House of Representatives yesterday, that the Committee on Naval Affairs, from whom extraordinary appropriations had been asked for that service to the amount of upwards of six millions of dollars, had determined to report only in favor of two millions of dollars for that object.—*Nat. Intell.*

MARRIED,

In Alexandria, on Tuesday evening, 16th February, by the Rev. James T. Johnston, LAURISTON B. HARDIN, Esq., Register of the Navy, formerly of N Carolina, to ANNA M. H. HOOE, daughter of Bernard HOOE, Esq., Mayor of Alexandria.

In this Town, on the 28th ult Mr. ARCH'D N. McLEAN, to Miss ELIZA INGRAM, daughter of Mr. John Ingram, dec'd.

In Sampson County, on the 28th January, by Alworth King, Esq., DONALD McQUEIN, of this town, to Miss SUSANNAH SHIP.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday the 20th instant, Mrs. ANN CARMON, wife of Mr. Joshua Carmon, after an illness of two days, in the 32d year of her age.

In Mobile, Alabama, on the 5th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN McCOLLUM, consort of Mr. Peter McCollum, late of Bennettsville, S. C.

In Duplin County, on the 10th instant, Mrs. CHARLOTTE PEARSALL, wife of Mr. William Pearsall, in the 24th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 25

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	36 a 37
Ditto, apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton, new	15 a 15½	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	60	Tubacco, leaf,	5½ a 6
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 25 a 6 75	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a

COFFEE and SUGAR continue to rise in New York. The latter is up to 10½ to 11 cents.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 22, Steamer Henrietta, with Post Boy in tow, with Goods for Willkings & Belden, Huske & Son, Hall & Johnson, Jos. Baker, G. McNeill, Yarbrough & Ray, Jas. G. & Jas. H. Cook, and Jos. Hostler, of this place.

Also, on the 23d, Steamer Clarendon, Captain Rothwell, with Provisions, Groceries, &c., for T. Sandford & Co., C. J. Orrell, and others.

DEPARTED, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., Steamer Clarendon, Capt. Rothwell, with Cotton, Flaxseed, Rags, Wax. Furs, Flour, Oats, &c.

ARRIVED, Feb. 24, Steamer John Walker, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Sugar, Coffee, Beef, &c., for William S. Latta, Dr. Benjamin Robinson, Campbell & Prior, Nott & Starr, Charles P. Mallett, J. G. & J. H. Cook, David Shaw, Joseph Baker, George W. Ragland & Co., Willkings & Belden, John C. Latta, G. & L. Hurlbutt, J. S. Toomer, Thomas Cochran, G. W. Holmes, and P. Taylor, of this place; and for Evans, Hines, & Co., and J. Brannock of the interior.

WILL be open for visiters in Fayetteville, near the Lafayette Hotel, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday NIGHTS, March 2d, 3d, and 4th,
POSITIVELY FOR
THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
J. W. BANKER'S
NATIONAL GYMNASIUM,
OR AMERICAN ARENA COMPANY.

The Manager respectfully announces to the citizens of Fayetteville, and vicinity, that his unrivalled Equestrian Company, consisting of the most talented Performers in the United States, and elegant Stud of Horses attached, will be open in Fayetteville as above, when all the skill and talent of the Company will be brought forward to please and amuse.

THE NATIONAL BAND OF MUSIC,
Consisting of 14 Professional Members, will enliven the Performance with a variety of New and popular Music. For particulars of Performance, see large and small Bills.

Admittance 50 Cents; Children under 10 years and Servants, half price.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commence at 7.

N. B. Mr. Percival, Professor of Music and Piano Forte Instruction, offers his services to Tune Pianos. Apply at Lafayette Hotel.

February 25

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

50 Barrels No 3 MACKEREL, in prime order. WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

February 24, 1836 77tf

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST received by Steamer Clarendon on consignment,
20 barrels New York Mess BEEF,
30 do do Prime do,
25 bags Java COFFEE, (for family use.)

February 24 1836.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber intending to remove out of the State, offers for sale, his Summer Residence, situated at a convenient distance from Town; with an excellent spring of water thereon, well known, as a healthy situation.

JOHN CRUSOE.

Fayetteville, Feb 25, 1836. 77w3.

Sunday School Notice.

THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION will hold its annual meeting in the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th of March next, at 12 o'clock, (M.) The Schools belonging to the Union are requested to send each one delegate, with full returns, specifying the name of their School, the number of Teachers and Scholars, the number converted during the past year, the number of volumes in their Library, whether the School is discontinued during the Winter months, or any other information that may be of an interesting character. H. LEETE, *Sec'y.*

February 24 1836 77 3wpd

No Mistake.

ALL those indebted to G. Hurlbutt, either by Note or Account, will please call and settle the same on or before the 1st of April next, otherwise they may expect to be called on by a collecting officer.

L. HURLBUTT, *Agent of*
G. HURLBUTT.

February 24, 1836. 77 6w

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Brick House on Green street, formerly occupied by Mr. R. C. Belden, where all orders or applications in his line will be punctually attended to

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.

February 24, 1836. 77tf

CHEAP GOODS.
SELLING OUT.

THE Subscriber desirous of making a tour through the Western States, offers his Stock of GOODS at reduced prices for cash or negotiable paper. His Stock consists of almost every thing in the Grocery, Hardware and Cutlery line, &c &c. All those indebted to me will see the necessity of making payment forthwith; and those having claims against me, will please present them for payment. R. C. McMASTER.

N B A handsome Country Residence, also for sale, 3½ miles from town, on the Murchison road, a healthy situation.

February 25. 77 2w.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firms of Evans, Hines & Co., at Haywood; Evans, Horne & Co., at Pittsborough; and Evans, Stith & Co., Egypt, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PETER EVANS,
RICH'D HINES,
JAS J. HORNE,
A B STITH.

Haywood, N. C. Feb. 11, 1836.

HENRY A. LONDON, having purchased of A. B. Stith his entire interest in the property, goods and debts of the above firms, the subscribers will continue their business, under the firms of Evans, Hines & Co., at Haywood; Evans, Horne & Co., at Pittsborough; and Peter Evans & Co., at Egypt; to whom all persons having claims against the old firms will please present them for payment; and on whom all persons indebted before the first day of January last, will please call, without delay, and close their accounts by cash or note, as we only are authorised to receive and give discharges for the same.

PETER EVANS,
RICH'D HINES,
JAS. J. HORNE,
HENRY A. LONDON.

February 25, 77-4w.

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

July 21, 1835 46tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Received and for Sale by the Subscribers,

50 Hds. Bright retailing Molasses,
8 Tierces N. O. Loaf Sugar,
20 Bbls. Philadelphia, do.
15 Qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 Bbls. Phila. Porter, (in pint Bottles,)
20 Bbls. Copperas,
50 Kegs Nails,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 Bbls. Brown Sugar, superior article,
60 Bags St. Domingo Coffee,
50 do. Rio do.
30 Boxes Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12,
20 Coils Rope,
20 Mats Cassia,

Also, Pepper, Spice, Madder, Saltpetre, Indigo, &c.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14*th*, 1836. 71*tf*

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do,
5 do. St Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19. 1835. 63-tf.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835. 63-tf.

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60*tf.*

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf

Sheriff's Sales for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following Tracts of LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1834, and all costs, viz:

	TAX
2 Lots in Averasborough, listed by Burrel Dawson,	$0 04
567 acres on Black Mingo, listed by Morris Smith,	2 15
500 do on do do, by Zilpha Baget,	95
100 do on Stony Run, by Johnson Nelson,	19
78 do Black River, by Stephen Godwin,	30
187 do Neill's and Hugh's Creek, listed by D W. Massey,	71
1494 do Neill's Creek, by James Stephens,	3 80
150 do Burrel O'Quin's Land, and 1 Poll,	84
180 do Hector's Creek, as the property of the Heirs of Urquhart,	50
20 do on do do, as Thomas Fox,	10
50 do on Parker's Creek, and 1 Poll as John Gilbert's,	89
37½ do Hector's Creek, and 1 Poll, as Stephen Rogers's	84
175 do do, as John Rogers's,	38

JNO. L ATKINS, *Collector,*
for JOHN McLEAN, *Sh'ff*

January 19, 1836. 72ts.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

October Term, 1835.—*In Equity.*

Kinchin Atkison vs. The Heirs, Divisees and Representatives of William Atkison, deceased. } Bill filed for partition of Lands and profits of Mill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Atkison, Benjamin Atkison, William Atkison and John Atkison, Defendants named in said Bill of Complaint, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the Defendants above named appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, Rich'd C. Rhodes, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1835.

RICH'D C. RHODES, *C. & M. E.*

January 16, 1836. 72 6w

(Price of Adv. $2 50.)

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and is now opening, his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope,
A great variety of Men's and Women's Cloaks.

ALSO, a first rate article of Champaigne Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, best quality. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN C. LATTA.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Sub scriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given Persons failing to comply with the above notice before the first of January, 1836, must expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. J. C. L.

December 1. 1835. 65-tf

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply from New York, of the following articles, viz:

Bunch Raisins,	Coffee & brown Sugar,
Currants,	Scotch Herrings,
Soft shell Almonds,	Jamieson's water Crackers,
Palm Nuts,	Cheese and Scotch Barley,
Filberts,	Race & ground Ginger,
Mace and Cloves,	Pepper and Alspice,
Cassia and Nutmegs,	Cream Ale, &c. &c.
Spanish Cigars,	
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,	

A general assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, on hand

☞His wholesale price for Candies by the 100 weight is 30 cents per pound

He now tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, both in the town and surrounding country, for past favors, and hopes to share a portion of their future patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1835. 63-4*m.*

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835 59 *tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street.

Auction and Commission Business attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835 53-tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due for the year 1834, and all costs, viz:

	TAX.
½ Lot Haymount, Brick Tenement, listed by Jordan Howell, Taxes with 2 polls,	$2 54
1 do near James Cam, bell's, listed by Thomas McKay for Theophilus McKay,	19
2 do Harrington Hill, by James Selban,	38
60 acres joins Cole's Lands, by Jas. Guy,	68
130 do joins N McDonald's, by Ebenezer Reddick,	1 08
152 do below the mouth of Raiford's Creek, listed by Michael D. King,	58
230 do Manor Plantation, by Allen Autry,	1 44
310 do joins Wm. Nunnery and A. Riley, listed by William Autry,	1 27
95 do Black River, by Martin Butler,	
300 do joins Theo. Guy, by Mary Cashwell,	1 14
40 do joins Wm. Grice, by Zadoc Grice, and one poll,	85
450 do joins Wm. Warrick, by John Warrick,	1 50
110 do Great Creek, by Daniel Williams,	21

The following is returned as Unlisted and consequently subject to a double tax:

1 Lot on Mumford street, as the property of John J. Davis,	20
1 do on do, do as James Dunn's,	57
1 do corner of Person and Ramsay streets, as Geo. Fletcher's, and 1 poll,	1 84
1 do Winslow do, as Thomas Grimes', and 1 do formerly Baily's, as do do,	1 52
1 do Franklin street, as Dicy Hammonds,	78
1 do late Mrs. England's, on Hay street, and now Wm. M. Johnson's,	4 18
1 do on Moore street, as James Kennedy's, and poll,	1 27

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff.*

January 19, 1836 72-ts

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

New Music.

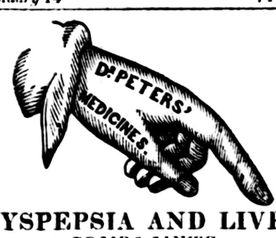
A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J HALE.

N. E. Rum

NOW landing from Steam Boat Clarendon, 5 hhds. and 3 bbls. New England RUM, for sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14 71tf.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast. &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicine given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE
GOODS.
GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6-4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS AND SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
SHELL COMBS of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

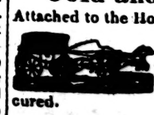
LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless urking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD.

Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES
Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N. O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28*th*, 1835. 34tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf